# 高等数学A(一)—— 公式梳理

# 一. 初等数学

- 1. 三角函数
  - (1) 相互联系

$$\sin^2 x + \cos^2 x = 1$$
,  $\tan^2 x + 1 = \sec^2 x$ ,  $\cot^2 x + 1 = \csc^2 x$ .  
 $\sin x \cdot \csc x = 1$ ,  $\cos x \cdot \sec x = 1$ ,  $\tan x \cdot \cot x = 1$ .

$$\frac{\sin x}{\cos x} = \tan x, \quad \frac{\cos x}{\sin x} = \cot x.$$

奇变偶不变, 符号看象限:



$$\sin(\alpha \pm \beta) = \sin\alpha\cos\beta \pm \cos\alpha\sin\beta, \cos(\alpha \pm \beta) = \cos\alpha\cos\beta \mp \sin\alpha\sin\beta,$$

$$\tan(\alpha \pm \beta) = \frac{\tan\alpha \pm \tan\beta}{1 \mp \tan\alpha \tan\beta}.$$

(3) 积化和差

$$\sin\alpha\cos\beta = \frac{1}{2}[\sin(\alpha+\beta) + \sin(\alpha-\beta)], \quad \cos\alpha\cos\beta = \frac{1}{2}[\cos(\alpha+\beta) + \cos(\alpha-\beta)],$$
  
$$\sin\alpha\sin\beta = -\frac{1}{2}[\cos(\alpha+\beta) - \cos(\alpha-\beta)].$$

(4) 和差化积

$$\sin\alpha + \sin\beta = 2\sin\frac{\alpha+\beta}{2}\cos\frac{\alpha-\beta}{2}, \quad \sin\alpha - \sin\beta = 2\cos\frac{\alpha+\beta}{2}\sin\frac{\alpha-\beta}{2},$$
$$\cos\alpha + \cos\beta = 2\cos\frac{\alpha+\beta}{2}\cos\frac{\alpha-\beta}{2}, \quad \cos\alpha - \cos\beta = -2\sin\frac{\alpha+\beta}{2}\sin\frac{\alpha-\beta}{2}.$$

(5) 降幂公式

$$\sin^2 \alpha = \frac{1 - \cos 2\alpha}{2}$$
,  $\cos^2 \alpha = \frac{1 + \cos 2\alpha}{2}$ 

(6) 半角公式

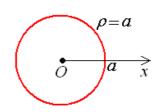
$$\sin\frac{\alpha}{2} = \pm\sqrt{\frac{1-\cos\alpha}{2}}, \quad \cos\frac{\alpha}{2} = \pm\sqrt{\frac{1+\cos\alpha}{2}},$$

$$\tan\frac{\alpha}{2} = \pm\sqrt{\frac{1-\cos\alpha}{1+\cos\alpha}} = \frac{1-\cos\alpha}{\sin\alpha} = \frac{\sin\alpha}{1+\cos\alpha}, \quad \cot\frac{\alpha}{2} = \pm\sqrt{\frac{1+\cos\alpha}{1-\cos\alpha}} = \frac{1+\cos\alpha}{\sin\alpha} = \frac{\sin\alpha}{1-\cos\alpha}.$$

- 2. 复数
  - (1) 代数表示 z = a + bi
  - (2) 三角表示  $z = r(\cos\theta + i\sin\theta)$ , 其中  $r = |a + bi| = \sqrt{a^2 + b^2}$ ,  $a = r\cos\theta$ ,  $b = r\sin\theta$ .
  - (3) 指数表示  $a + bi = re^{i\theta}$  (欧拉公式:  $e^{i\theta} = \cos\theta + i\sin\theta$ ).
- 3. 一些常见的曲线(复杂曲线不用记、了解即可)

(1) 圆 
$$x^2 + y^2 = a^2$$
 的参数方程为 
$$\begin{cases} x = a\cos\theta, \\ y = a\sin\theta, \end{cases}$$

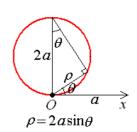
极坐标方程为 $\rho = a(\theta \in [0, 2\pi));$ 



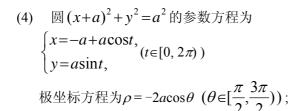
 $\sin x$ 

cosx

(2) 圆 
$$x^2 + (y-a)^2 = a^2$$
 的参数方程为 
$$\begin{cases} x = a \cos t, \\ y = a + a \sin t, \end{cases} (t \in [0, 2\pi))$$
 极坐标方程为 $\rho = 2a \sin \theta (\theta \in [0, \pi));$ 

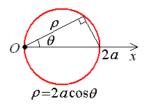


(3) 圆 
$$(x-a)^2 + y^2 = a^2$$
 的参数方程为 
$$\begin{cases} x = a + a \cos t, \\ y = a \sin t, \end{cases} (t \in [0, 2\pi))$$
极坐标方程为 $\rho = 2a \cos \theta \ (\theta \in (-\frac{\pi}{2}, \frac{\pi}{2}]) ;$ 



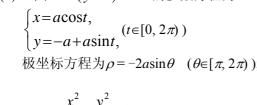
$$\rho = 2a\cos(\pi - \theta)$$

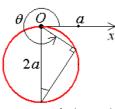
$$= -2a\cos\theta$$



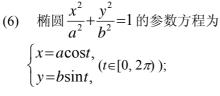
(5) 圆  $x^2 + (y+a)^2 = a^2$  的参数方程为

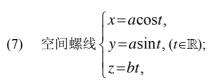
极坐标方程为 $\rho = -2a\sin\theta \ (\theta \in [\pi, 2\pi));$ 

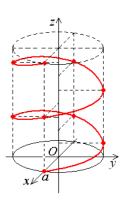




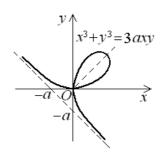
$$\rho = 2a\sin(2\pi - \theta)$$
$$= -2a\sin\theta$$

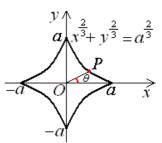




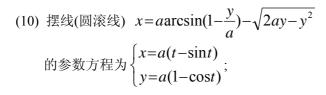


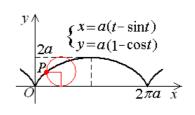
笛卡儿叶线  $x^3+y^3=3axy$ 的参数方程为  $\begin{cases} x = \frac{3at}{1+t^3} \\ y = \frac{3at^2}{1+t^3} \end{cases}$ 



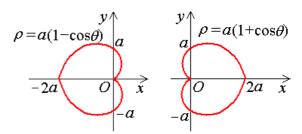


(9) 星形线  $x^{2/3}+y^{2/3}=a^{2/3}$  的参数方程为  $\int x = a\cos^3\theta$ 

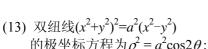


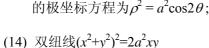


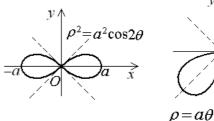
(11) 心形线  $x^2 + y^2 = a(\sqrt{x^2 + y^2} - x)$  的极坐标方程为 $\rho = a(1 - \cos \theta)$ ;

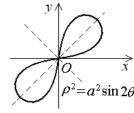


(12) 心形线  $x^2 + y^2 = a(\sqrt{x^2 + y^2} + x)$  的极坐标方程为 $\rho = a(1 + \cos \theta)$ ;



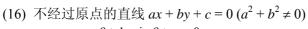


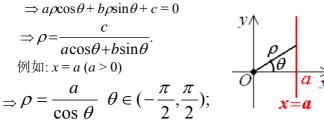


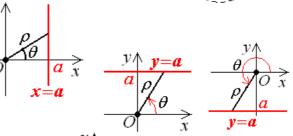


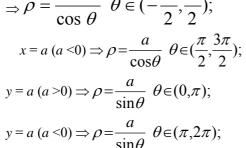
(15) 阿基米德螺线  $\sqrt{x^2 + y^2} = a \arctan \frac{y}{x}$  的极坐标方程为 $\rho = a\theta$ 

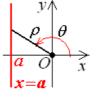
的极坐标方程为 $\rho^2 = a^2 \sin 2\theta$ :

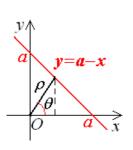












 $y = x - a \ (a > 0) \Rightarrow \rho = \frac{a}{\cos\theta + \sin\theta} \ \theta \in (-\frac{\pi}{4}, \frac{3\pi}{4}).$ 

### 二. 极限

1. 
$$|q| < 1$$
,  $\lim_{n \to \infty} q^n = 0$ .

$$2. \lim_{n\to\infty} \sqrt[n]{n} = 1.$$

3. 设数列 $\{a_n\}$ 与 $\{b_n\}$ 都收敛, $\lim_{n\to\infty}a_n=a$ , $\lim_{n\to\infty}b_n=b$ ,则

$$\lim_{n\to\infty}(a_n\pm b_n)=\lim_{n\to\infty}a_n\pm\lim_{n\to\infty}b_n=a\pm b;\qquad \lim_{n\to\infty}(a_nb_n)=(\lim_{n\to\infty}a_n)(\lim_{n\to\infty}b_n)=ab;$$

$$\lim_{n\to\infty} \frac{a_n}{b_n} = \lim_{n\to\infty} \frac{a_n}{\lim_{n\to\infty} b_n} = \frac{a}{b} \quad (b\neq 0).$$

4. 没 
$$x_n = \frac{a_0 + a_1 n + \dots + a_l n^l}{b_0 + b_1 n + \dots + b_m n^m}$$
, 其中  $a_l \neq 0$ ,  $b_m \neq 0$ ,  $l \leq m$ , 则  $\lim_{n \to \infty} x_n = \begin{cases} a_l / b_m & l = m \\ 0 & l < m \end{cases}$ 

5. 
$$\lim_{n \to \infty} \left( \frac{1}{p} + \frac{2}{p^2} + \dots + \frac{n}{p^n} \right) = \frac{p}{(p-1)^2}, \quad \sharp \vdash p > 1.$$
 6.  $\lim_{n \to \infty} \left( 1 + \frac{1}{n} \right)^n = e.$ 

$$\lim_{x \to x_0} [f(x)g(x)] = [\lim_{n \to \infty} f(x)][\lim_{n \to \infty} g(x)] = AB; \quad \lim_{x \to x_0} \frac{f(x)}{g(x)} = \frac{\lim_{x \to x_0} f(x)}{\lim_{x \to x_0} g(x)} = \frac{A}{B} \quad (B \neq 0).$$

8. 设 y = f(u)与 u = g(x)的复合函数 f[g(x)]在  $x_0$ 的某去心邻域  $N(x_0)$  内有定义.

若  $\lim_{x \to x_0} g(x) = u_0$ ,  $\lim_{u \to u_0} f(u) = A$ , 且  $\forall x \in N(x_0)$ , 有  $g(x) \neq u_0$ , 其中  $x_0$ ,  $u_0$  为有限值. 则复合函数f[g(x)]当 $x \rightarrow x_0$ 时也有极限,且 $\lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} f[g(x)] = \lim_{u \rightarrow u_0} f(u) = A$ .

9. 
$$\lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\sin x}{x} = 1$$
.  $\lim_{x \to \infty} \left( 1 + \frac{1}{x} \right)^x = e$ .

10. 常用的等价无穷小量:

$$\sin x \sim \tan x \sim \arcsin x \sim \arctan x \sim x \ (x \to 0); \qquad (1 - \cos x) \sim \frac{1}{2} x^2 \ (x \to 0)$$

$$\ln(1+x) \sim x \ (x \to 0) \qquad (e^x - 1) \sim x \ (x \to 0)$$

$$(\sqrt[n]{1+x} - 1) \sim \frac{x}{n} \ (x \to 0); \qquad [(1+x)^{\alpha} - 1] \sim \alpha x \ (x \to 0).$$

### 三. 导数与微分

1. 导数定义: 
$$f'(x_0) = \lim_{\Delta x \to 0} \frac{\Delta y}{\Delta x} = \lim_{\Delta x \to 0} \frac{f(x_0 + \Delta x) - f(x_0)}{\Delta x} = \lim_{x \to x_0} \frac{f(x) - f(x_0)}{x - x_0}$$
.

2. 函数四则运算的求导法则

$$[u(x)\pm v(x)]'=u'(x)\pm v'(x).$$
  $[u(x)\cdot v(x)]'=u'(x)v(x)+u(x)v'(x).$ 

$$\left[\frac{u(x)}{v(x)}\right]' = \frac{u'(x)v(x) - u(x)v'(x)}{v^2(x)}.$$

3. 反函数的求导法则

设定义在区间 I 上的严格单调连续函数 x = f(y)在点 y 处可导,且  $f'(y) \neq 0$ ,则其反函数  $y = f^{-1}(x)$ 在 对应的点 x 处可导,且 $(f^{-1})'(x) = \frac{1}{f'(y)}$ ,即 $\frac{\mathrm{d} y}{\mathrm{d} x} = \frac{1}{\frac{\mathrm{d} x}{x}}$ .

4. 复合函数的求导法则

设函数  $u=\varphi(x)$  在点 x 处可导,函数 y=f(u)在对应的点  $u=\varphi(x)$  处可导,则复合函数  $y=f(\varphi(x))$ 在点 x 处可导,且  $\frac{\mathrm{d}y}{\mathrm{d}x} = f'(u)\varphi'(x)$ ,即  $\frac{\mathrm{d}y}{\mathrm{d}x} = \frac{\mathrm{d}y}{\mathrm{d}u} \cdot \frac{\mathrm{d}u}{\mathrm{d}x}$ .

5. 设函数 y = f(x)由参数方程  $\begin{cases} x = \varphi(t) \\ v = \psi(t) \end{cases}$  确定.  $x = \varphi(t)$ ,  $y = \psi(t)$  在区间  $[\alpha, \beta]$  上可导, 函数  $x = \varphi(t)$ 

具有连续的严格单调的反函数  $t=\varphi^{-1}(x)$ , 且  $\varphi'(t)\neq 0$ , 则  $y=\psi(t)=\psi(\varphi^{-1}(x))$ . 函数 y=f(x)的导函数

由参数方程 
$$\begin{cases} x = \varphi(t) \\ y' = \frac{y'(t)}{x'(t)}$$
 确定.

6. 基本求导公式

$$(1) (x^{a})' = \alpha x^{a-1}. \qquad (2) (a^{x})' = a^{x} \ln a. \qquad (3) (e^{x})' = e^{x}. \qquad (4) (\log_{a} x)' = \frac{1}{x \ln a}. \qquad (5) (\ln x)' = \frac{1}{x}.$$

$$(6) (\sin x)' = \cos x. \qquad (7) (\cos x)' = -\sin x. \qquad (8) (\tan x)' = \sec^{2} x. \qquad (9) (\cot x)' = -\csc^{2} x.$$

$$(10) (\sec x)' = \sec x \cdot \tan x. \qquad (11) (\csc x)' = -\csc x \cdot \cot x.$$

(6) 
$$(\sin x)' = \cos x$$
. (7)  $(\cos x)' = -\sin x$ . (8)  $(\tan x)' = \sec^2 x$ . (9)  $(\cot x)' = -\csc^2 x$ .

(12) 
$$(\arcsin x)' = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x^2}}$$
. (13)  $(\arccos x)' = -\frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x^2}}$ .

(14) 
$$(\arctan x)' = \frac{1}{1+x^2}$$
. (15)  $(\operatorname{arccot} x)' = -\frac{1}{1+x^2}$ .

7. 一些简单函数的高阶导数(n, k 为正整数)

$$(1) (x^{n})^{(k)} = \begin{cases} n \cdot (n-1) \cdots (n-k+1) x^{n-k} & k < n, \\ n! & k = n, \\ 0 & k > n, \end{cases}$$

$$(2) (x^{-n})^{(k)} = (-1)^k n \cdot (n+1) \cdots (n+k-1) x^{-n-k}, \qquad (3) [(1+x)^{\alpha}]^{(k)} = \alpha \cdot (\alpha - 1) \cdots (\alpha - k + 1) x^{\alpha - k},$$

(4) 
$$(a^x)^{(k)} = a^x (\ln^k a)$$
, 特别的,  $(e^x)^{(k)} = e^x$ ,

(5) 
$$(\ln x)^{(k)} = (-1)^{k-1} \frac{(k-1)!}{x^k}$$
, (6)  $[\ln(1+x)]^{(k)} = (-1)^{k-1} \frac{(k-1)!}{(1+x)^k}$ ,

(7) 
$$(\sin x)^{(k)} = \sin(x + \frac{k\pi}{2}),$$
 (8)  $(\cos x)^{(k)} = \cos(x + \frac{k\pi}{2}).$ 

(9) 
$$(uv)^{(n)} = \sum_{k=0}^{n} C_n^k u^{(n-k)} v^{(k)}$$

$$= u^{(n)}v + nu^{(n-1)}v' + \frac{n(n-1)}{2!}u^{(n-2)}v'' + \dots + \frac{n(n-1)\cdots(n-k+1)}{k!}u^{(n-k)}v^{(k)} + \dots + uv^{(n)}$$

8. 微分四则运算法则: 
$$d(u\pm v)=du\pm dv$$
,  $d(uv)=vdu+udv$ ,  $d\left(\frac{u}{v}\right)=\frac{vdu-udv}{v^2}(v\neq 0)$ .

9. 微分复合运算法则(一阶微分形式不变性)

设函数 y = f[g(x)]由可微函数 y = f(u)与 u = g(x)复合而成,则有 dy = f'(u)du, du = g'(x)dx,另一方面,dv = (f[g(x)])'dx = f'(u)g'(x)dx = f'(u)du.

10. 拉格朗日中值定理:

设函数 f(x)满足下列条件:  $(1) f(x) \in C_{[a,b]}$ , (2) f(x)在(a,b)内可导.

则至少存在一点 $\xi \in (a, b)$ , 使得  $f(b) - f(a) = f'(\xi)(b-a)$ .

11. 柯西中值定理:

设函数 f(x), g(x)满足下列条件:

 $(1) f, g \in C_{[a,b]}, (2) f, g$  在(a,b)内可导,  $(3) g'(x) \neq 0 \forall x \in (a,b)$ .

则至少存在一点
$$\xi \in (a,b)$$
,使得 $\frac{f(b)-f(a)}{g(b)-g(a)} = \frac{f'(\xi)}{g'(\xi)}$ 

12. 用中值定理证明的关键在于构造辅助函数.

① 使用罗尔中值定理或拉格朗日中值定理			
中值等式 $G(\xi) = 0$	凑成导数等式 $F'(\xi)=0$	辅助函数 F(x)	
$f'(\xi) + A\xi^k + B = 0$	$[f(x) + \frac{Ax^{k+1}}{k+1} + Bx]' = 0$	$f(x) + \frac{Ax^{k+1}}{k+1} + Bx$	
$f(a)g'(\xi) - f'(\xi)g(a) - k = 0$	[f(a)g(x)-f(x)g(a)-kx]'=0	f(a)g(x) - f(x)g(a) - kx	
$\sum_{i=0}^{n-1} a_i (n-i) \xi^{n-1-i} = 0$	$[\sum_{i=0}^{n-1} a_i \xi^{n-i}]' = 0$	$\sum_{i=0}^{n-1} a_i x^{n-i}$	
$f'(\xi)g(\xi) + f(\xi)g'(\xi) = 0$	[f(x)g(x)]'=0	f(x)g(x)	
$f(\xi)g''(\xi) - f''(\xi)g(\xi) = 0$	[f(x)g'(x)-f'(x)g(x)]'=0	f(x)g'(x) - f'(x)g(x)	
$\xi f'(\xi) + kf(\xi) = 0$	$[x^k f(x)]' = 0$	$x^k f(x)$	
$(\xi-1)f'(\xi)+kf(\xi)=0$	$[(x-1)^k f(x)]'=0$	$(x-1)^k f(x)$	
$f'(\xi)g(1-\xi)-$ $kf(\xi)g'(1-\xi)=0$	$[g^k(1-x)f(x)]'=0$	$g^{k}(1-x)f(x)$	

$f'(\xi) + Af(\xi) = 0$	$[e^{Ax}f(x)]'=0$	$e^{Ax}f(x)$	
$f'(\xi) + g'(\xi)f(\xi) = 0$	$[e^{g(x)}f(x)]'=0$	$e^{g(x)}f(x)$	
$\xi f'(\xi) - kf(\xi) = 0$	$[f(x)/x^k]'=0$	$f(x)/x^k$	
$f'(\xi) - kf(\xi) = 0$	$[f(x)/e^{kx}]'=0$	$f(x)/e^{kx}$	
$f'(\xi)g(\xi) - f(\xi)g'(\xi) = 0$	[f(x)/g(x)]'=0	f(x)/g(x)	
$(1-\xi^2)/(1+\xi^2)^2=0$	$[x/(1+x^2)]'=0$	$x/(1+x^2)$	
② 使用柯西中值定理			
中值等式 $G(\xi)=0$	凑成导数等式 $\frac{f(b)-f(a)}{g(b)-g(a)} = \frac{f'(\xi)}{g'(\xi)}$	辅助函数 <i>f</i> (x), g(x)	
$(b-a)\varphi(\xi) - \xi\varphi(\xi)$ $-[b\varphi(a) - a\varphi(b)] = 0$	$\frac{\varphi(b)/b - \varphi(a)/a}{1/b - 1/a} = \frac{f'(\xi)}{g'(\xi)}$	$f(x) = \frac{\varphi(x)}{x}, g(x) = \frac{1}{x}$	
$f(b)-f(a)-\xi f'(\xi)\ln\frac{b}{a}=0$	$\frac{f(b)-f(a)}{\ln b - \ln a} = \frac{f'(\xi)}{1/\xi}$	$g(x) = \ln x$	

根据  $G(\xi)$ 的特点选取适当的初等函数作为 f(x), g(x), 如指数函数, 对数函数, 三角函数 等.(从略)

#### 13. 洛必达法则

设函数 f(x)在区间 $(x_0, x_0+\delta)(\delta>0)$ 内满足下列条件:

(1) 
$$\lim_{x \to x_0^+} f(x) = \lim_{x \to x_0^+} g(x) = 0$$
, (2)  $f, g$  在 $(x_0, x_0 + \delta)$ 内可导,且  $g'(x) \neq 0$ ,

(3) 
$$\lim_{x \to x_0^+} \frac{f'(x)}{g'(x)} = A (A 为有限数或∞). 则  $\lim_{x \to x_0^+} \frac{f(x)}{g(x)} = \lim_{x \to x_0^+} \frac{f'(x)}{g'(x)} = A.$$$

设函数 f(x)在区间 $(x_0, x_0+\delta)(\delta>0)$ 内满足下列条件:

(1) 
$$\lim_{x \to x_0^+} f(x) = \lim_{x \to x_0^+} g(x) = \infty$$
, (2)  $f, g \notin (x_0, x_0 + \delta)$  内可导, 且  $g'(x) \neq 0$ ,

(3) 
$$\lim_{x \to x_0^+} \frac{f'(x)}{g'(x)} = A$$
 (A 为有限数或∞). 则  $\lim_{x \to x_0^+} \frac{f(x)}{g(x)} = \lim_{x \to x_0^+} \frac{f'(x)}{g'(x)} = A$ .

不可用洛必达法则的情形

(1) 
$$\lim_{x \to 1} \frac{x+1}{x+2}$$
, (2)  $\lim_{x \to \infty} \frac{x+\sin x}{x}$ , (3)  $\lim_{x \to +\infty} \frac{e^x - e^{-x}}{e^x + e^{-x}}$ .

(2) 
$$\lim_{x \to \infty} \frac{x + \sin x}{x}$$

(3) 
$$\lim_{x \to +\infty} \frac{e^x - e^{-x}}{e^x + e^{-x}}$$

事实上, 
$$\lim_{x\to 1} \frac{x+1}{x+2} = \frac{2}{3}$$
,  $\lim_{x\to \infty} \frac{x+\sin x}{x} = \lim_{x\to \infty} (1+\frac{\sin x}{x}) = 1$ ,  $\lim_{x\to +\infty} \frac{e^x - e^{-x}}{e^x + e^{-x}} = \lim_{x\to +\infty} \frac{1-e^{-2x}}{1+e^{-2x}} = 1$ .

# 14. 带佩亚诺型余项的泰勒公式

设函数 
$$f(x)$$
在  $x_0$  处  $n$  阶可导,则  $f(x) = \sum_{k=0}^{n} \frac{f^{(k)}(x_0)}{k!} (x - x_0)^k + o((x - x_0)^n).$ 

#### 15. 几个初等函数的麦克劳林公式

(1) 
$$e^{x} = 1 + x + \frac{1}{2}x^{2} + \frac{1}{6}x^{3} + \dots + \frac{1}{n!}x^{n} + o(x^{n}).$$

(2) 
$$\sin x = x - \frac{1}{3!} x^3 + \frac{1}{5!} x^5 - \dots + (-1)^n \frac{1}{(2n+1)!} x^{2n+1} + o(x^{2n+1}).$$

(3) 
$$\cos x = 1 - \frac{1}{2!} x^2 + \frac{1}{4!} x^4 - \dots + (-1)^n \frac{1}{(2n)!} x^{2n} + o(x^{2n}).$$

(4) 
$$\ln(1+x) = x - \frac{1}{2}x^2 + \frac{1}{3}x^3 - \dots + (-1)^{n-1}\frac{1}{n}x^n + o(x^n)$$

(5) 
$$(1+x)^{\alpha} = 1 + \alpha x + \frac{\alpha(\alpha-1)}{2!}x^2 + \dots + \frac{\alpha(\alpha-1)\cdots(\alpha-n+1)}{n!}x^n + o(x^n).$$

(6) 
$$\sin^2 x = \frac{1 - \cos 2x}{2} = \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{2} \left[ 1 - \frac{(2x)^2}{2!} + \frac{(2x)^4}{4!} - \dots + (-1)^n \frac{(2x)^{2n}}{(2n)!} + o((2x)^{2n}) \right]$$

$$= x^{2} - \frac{x^{4}}{3} + \dots + (-1)^{n+1} \frac{2^{n-1}}{n!(2n-1)!!} x^{2n} + o(x^{2n}).$$
(7)  $\cos^{2}x = 1 - \sin^{2}x = 1 - x^{2} + \frac{x^{4}}{3} - \dots + (-1)^{n} \frac{2^{n-1}}{n!(2n-1)!!} x^{2n} + o(x^{2n}).$ 

16. 带拉格朗日型余项的泰勒公式

设函数  $f(x) \in C_{[a,b]}^{(n)}$ ,且  $f(x) \in C_{(a,b)}^{(n+1)}$ ,则  $\forall x, x_0 \in [a,b]$ ,有

$$f(x) = \sum_{k=0}^{n} \frac{f^{(k)}(x_0)}{k!} (x - x_0)^k + \frac{f^{(n+1)}(\xi)}{(n+1)!} (x - x_0)^{n+1}, 其中 \xi 介于 x 与 x_0 之间.$$

17. 几个初等函数的带拉格朗日余项的麦克劳林公式

(1) 
$$e^{x} = 1 + x + \frac{1}{2}x^{2} + \frac{1}{6}x^{3} + \dots + \frac{1}{n!}x^{n} + \frac{e^{\theta x}}{(n+1)!}x^{n+1} \quad (x \in \mathbb{R}, 0 < \theta < 1).$$

(2) 
$$\sin x = x - \frac{1}{3!}x^3 + \frac{1}{5!}x^5 - \dots + (-1)^{n-1}\frac{1}{(2n-1)!}x^{2n-1} + (-1)^n\frac{\cos\theta x}{(2n+1)!}x^{2n+1} \quad (x \in \mathbb{R}, 0 < \theta < 1).$$

(3) 
$$\cos x = 1 - \frac{1}{2!} x^2 + \frac{1}{4!} x^4 - \dots + (-1)^n \frac{1}{(2n)!} x^{2n} + (-1)^{n+1} \frac{\cos \theta x}{(2n+2)!} x^{2n+2} \quad (x \in \mathbb{R}, 0 < \theta < 1).$$

(4) 
$$\ln(1+x) = x - \frac{1}{2}x^2 + \frac{1}{3}x^3 - \dots + (-1)^{n-1}\frac{1}{n}x^n + \frac{(-1)^n x^{n+1}}{(n+1)(1+\theta x)^{(n+1)}} \quad (x \in \mathbf{R}, 0 < \theta < 1).$$

(5) 
$$(1+x)^{\alpha} = 1 + \alpha x + \frac{\alpha(\alpha-1)}{2!} x^{2} + \dots + \frac{\alpha(\alpha-1)\cdots(\alpha-n+1)}{n!} x^{n} + \frac{\alpha(\alpha-1)\cdots(\alpha-n)}{(n+1)!} (1+\theta x)^{\alpha-n-1} x^{n+1} \quad (x \in \mathbf{R}, \ 0 < \theta < 1).$$

18. 曲率

(1) 设曲线 
$$C$$
 在直角坐标系中的方程为  $y = y(x)$ 且  $y(x)$ 具有二阶导数. 则  $K = \left| \frac{y''}{[1+(y')^2]^{3/2}} \right|$ .

(2) 设曲线 
$$C$$
 的参数方程为  $\begin{cases} x = x(t) \\ y = y(t) \end{cases}$ , 则  $K = \frac{\left| x'_t y''_t - x'_t y'_t \right|}{\left[ (x'_t)^2 + (y'_t)^2 \right]^{3/2}}$ .

### 四. 一元积分

- 1. 定积分的性质
  - (1) 若f, g 在[a, b]上可积,  $k_1, k_2 \in \mathbf{R}$ , 则  $\int_a^b [k_1 f(x) + k_2 g(x)] dx = k_1 \int_a^b f(x) dx + k_2 \int_a^b g(x) dx$ .
  - (2) 若f在某区间I上可积,则f在I的任一子区间上可积,且 $\forall a, b, c \in I$

$$\int_a^b f(x) dx = \int_a^c f(x) dx + \int_c^b f(x) dx.$$

(3) 若
$$f$$
,  $g$  在 $[a,b]$ 上可积,且 $\forall x \in [a,b]$ ,  $f(x) \leq g(x)$ ,则 $\int_a^b f(x) dx \leq \int_a^b g(x) dx$ .

(4) 若
$$f$$
在 $[a,b]$ 上可积,且 $\forall x \in [a,b], f(x) \ge 0$ ,则 $\int_a^b f(x) dx \ge 0$ .

(5) 若f在[a, b]上可积,则 
$$\left| \int_a^b f(x) dx \right| \le \int_a^b |f(x)| dx$$
.

(6) 若
$$f$$
在 $[a,b]$ 上可积,且 $\forall x \in [a,b], m \leq f(x) \leq M$ ,则 $m(b-a) \leq \int_a^b f(x) dx \leq M(b-a)$ .

(7) 若
$$f \in C[a,b]$$
, 则至少存在一点 $\xi \in [a,b]$ 使  $\int_a^b f(x) dx = f(\xi)(b-a)$ .

2. 变上限积分所定义的函数的性质

设
$$f(x) \in C[a, b]$$
, 则函数 $\Phi(x) = \int_a^x f(t) dt$ 在区间 $[a, x]$ 上可导,且 $\Phi'(x) = f(x)$ .

3. 微积分基本定理

若  $f(x) \in C[a, b]$ , F(x)为 f(x)在区间[a, b]上的一个原函数,则  $\int_a^b f(x) dx = F(b) - F(a)$ .

# 4. 不定积分的性质

(1) 
$$\left[\int f(x) dx\right]' = f(x)$$
,  $d\left[\int f(x) dx\right] = f(x) dx$ ,  $\int f'(x) dx = f(x) + C$ ,  $\int df(x) = f(x) + C$ .

(2) 设 f(x), g(x)有原函数,  $k_1, k_2 \in \mathbf{R}$ , 则  $\int [k_1 f(x) + k_2 g(x)] dx = k_1 \int f(x) dx + k_2 \int g(x) dx$ .

### 5. 基本积分表

(1) 
$$\int k dx = kx + C \quad (k 是常数).$$

(2) 
$$\int x^{\alpha} dx = \frac{x^{\alpha+1}}{\alpha+1} + C \quad (\alpha \neq -1)$$

(3) 
$$\int \frac{1}{x} dx = \ln|x| + C$$
.

(4) 
$$\int \frac{1}{x^2 + 1} dx = \arctan x + C.$$

$$\int \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} dx = \arcsin x + C.$$

(6) 
$$\int \cos x dx = \sin x + C$$
.

(7) 
$$\int \sin x dx = -\cos x + C.$$

(8) 
$$\int \frac{1}{\cos^2 x} dx = \int \sec^2 x dx = \tan x + C$$

(9) 
$$\int \frac{1}{\sin^2 x} dx = \int \csc^2 x dx = -\cot x + C$$
. (10)  $\int \sec x \tan x dx = \sec x + C$ .

(10) 
$$\int \sec x \tan x dx = \sec x + C$$

(11) 
$$\int \csc x \cot x dx = -\csc x + C.$$

$$(12) \int e^x \mathrm{d}x = e^x + C.$$

$$(13) \int a^x dx = \frac{a^x}{\ln a} + C.$$

$$(14) \int \mathrm{sh} x \mathrm{d}x = \mathrm{ch}x + C.$$

$$(15) \int \mathrm{ch} x \mathrm{d} x = \mathrm{sh} x + C .$$

(16) 
$$\int \tan x dx = -\ln|\cos x| + C.$$

$$(17) \int \cot x dx = \ln|\sin x| + C$$

(18) 
$$\int \sec x dx = \ln|\sec x + \tan x| + C.$$

(19) 
$$\int \csc x dx = \ln|\csc x - \cot x| + C$$
 (20)  $\int \frac{1}{x^2 + x^2} dx = \frac{1}{x} \arctan \frac{x}{x} + C$ .

(20) 
$$\int \frac{1}{a^2 + x^2} dx = \frac{1}{a} \arctan \frac{x}{a} + C$$

(21) 
$$\int \frac{1}{x^2 - a^2} dx = \frac{1}{2a} \ln \left| \frac{x - a}{x + a} \right| + C$$

(21) 
$$\int \frac{1}{x^2 - a^2} dx = \frac{1}{2a} \ln \left| \frac{x - a}{x + a} \right| + C.$$
 (22) 
$$\int \frac{1}{a^2 - x^2} dx = \frac{1}{2a} \ln \left| \frac{a - x}{a - x} \right| + C.$$

(23) 
$$\int \frac{1}{\sqrt{a^2 - x^2}} dx = \arcsin \frac{x}{a} + C$$

(23) 
$$\int \frac{1}{\sqrt{a^2 - x^2}} dx = \arcsin \frac{x}{a} + C.$$
 (24) 
$$\int \frac{1}{\sqrt{x^2 \pm a^2}} dx = \ln(x + \sqrt{x^2 \pm a^2}) + C.$$

(25) 
$$\int \sqrt{x^2 \pm a^2} \, dx = \frac{x}{2} \sqrt{x^2 \pm a^2} \pm \frac{a^2}{2} \ln|x + \sqrt{x^2 \pm a^2}| + C.$$

(26) 
$$\int \sqrt{a^2 - x^2} \, dx = \frac{x}{2} \sqrt{a^2 - x^2} + \frac{a^2}{2} \arcsin \frac{x}{a} + C.$$

(27) 
$$I_n = \int_0^{\pi/2} \sin^n x dx = \int_0^{\pi/2} \cos^n x dx = \frac{n-1}{n} I_{n-2}$$

#### 6. 换元积分法

(1) 第一类换元积分法: 设函数  $u = \varphi(x)$ 可微, F(u)为 f(u)的一个原函数. 则  $\int f[\varphi(x)]\varphi'(x)dx = \int f(u)du = F(u) + C = F[\varphi(x)] + C.$ 

(2) 常见的凑微分法

① 
$$dx = \frac{1}{a} d(ax+b) (a, b 为常数且 a \neq 0)$$

② 
$$x^n dx = \frac{1}{(n+1)a} d(ax^{n+1} + b)(a, b)$$
 常数且  $a \neq 0, n \neq -1$ 

$$\sin x dx = -d(\cos x), \quad$$
  $\cos \sec^2 x dx = d(\tan x), \quad$   $\frac{1}{1+x^2} dx = d(\arctan x),$ 

$$\mathfrak{G}\int \frac{1}{\sqrt{x^2 - a^2}} dx = \int \frac{x + \sqrt{x^2 - a^2}}{(x + \sqrt{x^2 - a^2})\sqrt{x^2 - a^2}} dx = \int \frac{1}{x + \sqrt{x^2 - a^2}} d(x + \sqrt{x^2 - a^2}),$$

(3) 第二类换元积分法: 设函数 
$$f(x)$$
 连续, 函数  $x = \varphi(u)$ 有连续的导数,  $\varphi'(u) \neq 0$ , 且 
$$\int f[\varphi(u)]\varphi'(u)\mathrm{d}u = F(u) + C. \, \text{则} \int f(x)\mathrm{d}x = \int f[\varphi(u)]\varphi'(u)\mathrm{d}u = F(u) + C = F[\varphi^{-1}(x)] + C.$$

(4) 常见的第二类换元法

①令
$$\sqrt[n]{ax+b} = u(a,b)$$
 为常数且  $a \neq 0$ )

②令
$$\sqrt[n]{\frac{ax+b}{cx+d}} = t$$
 (其中  $ac \neq 0, b, d$  不同时为零)

$$③$$
  $\diamondsuit$   $x = \frac{1}{u}$ ,

① 
$$\Leftrightarrow u = \tan \frac{x}{2}$$
,  $\iiint \sin x = \frac{2u}{1+u^2}$ ,  $\cos x = \frac{1-u^2}{1+u^2}$ ,  $dx = \frac{2du}{1+u^2}$ .

⑤令 
$$x = a \sin t$$
, 则  $\sqrt{a^2 - x^2} = a \cos x$ ,  $dx = a \cos t dt$ , 其中  $a > 0$ ,  $t \in [0, \pi/2]$ .

⑥令 
$$x = a \sec t$$
, 则  $\sqrt{x^2 - a^2} = a \tan x$ ,  $dx = a \sec t \tan t dt$ , 其中  $a > 0$ ,  $t \in (0, \pi/2)$ .

⑦令 
$$x = a \tan t$$
, 则  $\sqrt{x^2 + a^2} = a \sec x$ ,  $dx = a \sec^2 x dt$ , 其中  $a > 0$ ,  $t \in (0, \pi/2)$ .

### 7. 分部积分法

(1) 不定积分的分部积分法

$$\int u(x)dv(x) = u(x)v(x) - \int v(x)du(x)$$

- (2) 分部积分法中 u(x), v(x)的常见选取方法
  - ①  $P(x)\sin x dx = -P(x)d(\cos x), P(x)\cos x dx = P(x)d(\sin x).$
  - ②  $P(x)e^{x}dx = P(x)d(e^{x})$ .
  - ③  $P(x) \ln x dx = \ln x d(\int P(x) dx)$ .

$$e^{ax}\cos(bx)dx = \frac{1}{a}\cos(bx)d(e^{ax}) = \frac{1}{b}e^{ax}d(\sin(bx)),$$

$$e^{ax}\sin(bx)dx = \frac{1}{a}\sin(bx)d(e^{ax}) = -\frac{1}{b}e^{ax}d(\cos(bx)).$$

(3) 定积分的分部积分法

$$\int_{a}^{b} u(x)v'(x)dx = \int_{a}^{b} u(x)dv(x) = u(x)v(x)\Big|_{a}^{b} - \int_{a}^{b} v(x)du(x).$$

8. 平面曲线的弧长

(1) 在直角坐标系中: 
$$y = f(x), x \in [a, b]$$
, 其中  $f(x) \in C^{(1)}_{[a,b]}$ , 取  $ds = \sqrt{(dx)^2 + (dy)^2}$ , 则 $\Delta s - ds = o(\Delta x)$  ( $\Delta x \rightarrow 0$ ),于是  $s = \int_a^b \sqrt{1 + (y')^2} \, dx$ .

(2) 参数方程 
$$\begin{cases} x = \varphi(t) \\ y = \psi(t) \end{cases} t \in [\alpha, \beta], \ \text{其中} \varphi(t), \psi(t) \in \mathcal{C}^{(1)}_{[\alpha, \beta]},$$

$$ds = \sqrt{(dx)^2 + (dy)^2} = \sqrt{[\varphi'(t)]^2 + [\psi'(t)]^2} dt, \ \exists \exists s = \int_{\alpha}^{\beta} \sqrt{[\varphi'(t)]^2 + [\psi'(t)]^2} dt.$$

(3) 极坐标系中: 
$$\rho = \rho(\theta)$$
,  $\theta \in [\alpha, \beta]$ , 则 
$$\begin{cases} x = \rho(\theta)\cos\theta \\ y = \rho(\theta)\sin\theta \end{cases}$$
,  $s = \int_{\alpha}^{\beta} \sqrt{\rho^2(\theta) + [\rho'(\theta)]^2} d\theta$ .

9. 空间曲线的弧长

设空间曲线 
$$L$$
 的参数方程为 
$$\begin{cases} x = x(t) \\ y = y(t) & t \in [\alpha, \beta], \text{ 其中 } x(t), y(t), z(t) \in \mathbf{C}^{(1)}_{[\alpha, \beta]}, \text{则} \\ z = z(t) \end{cases}$$
 ds =  $\sqrt{(\mathrm{d}x)^2 + (\mathrm{d}y)^2 + (\mathrm{d}z)^2} = \sqrt{[x'(t)]^2 + [y'(t)]^2 + [y'(t)]^2} \, \mathrm{d}t$ , 于是  $L$  的长度为  $s = \int_{-\alpha}^{\beta} \sqrt{[x'(t)]^2 + [y'(t)]^2 + [y'(t)]^2} \, \mathrm{d}t$ .

- 10. 平面图形的面积
  - (1) 直角坐标系中

① 
$$y = f(x)$$
 与  $y = g(x)$ 以及  $x = a, x = b$  所围成的图形的面积(其中  $f(x) \ge g(x)$ ) 
$$A = \int_a^b [f(x) - g(x)] dx.$$

- ②  $x = \varphi(y)$  与  $x = \psi(y)$ 以及 y = c, y = d 所围成的图形的面积(其中 $\psi(y) \ge \varphi(y)$ )  $A = \int_{c}^{d} [\psi(y) \varphi(y)] dy$ .
- (2) 极坐标系中  $\rho = a\theta, \, \theta \in [\alpha, \beta], \, dA = \frac{1}{2} \rho^2(\theta) d\theta, \, A = \frac{1}{2} \int_{\alpha}^{\beta} \rho^2(\theta) d\theta.$
- 11. 空间立体的体积
  - (1) 平行截面面积 A(x)已知的立体( $a \le x \le b$ ): dV = A(x)dx,  $V = \int_a^b A(x)dx$ .
  - (2) 旋转体的体积

① 
$$y = f(x)$$
  $(x \in [a, b])$ 绕  $x$  轴旋转一周(其中  $f(x) \ge 0$ ),  $A(x) = \pi f^2(x)$ , 故 $V = \pi \int_a^b f^2(x) dx$ .

② 
$$x = g(y)$$
  $(y \in [c, d])$ 绕  $y$  轴旋转一周(其中  $g(y) \ge 0$ ),  $A(y) = \pi g^2(y)$ , 故  $V = \pi \int_c^d g^2(y) dy$ .

# 12. 广义积分

(1) 无穷区间上的广义积分

$$\int_{a}^{+\infty} f(x)dx = \lim_{b \to +\infty} \int_{a}^{b} f(x)dx, \quad \int_{-\infty}^{b} f(x)dx = \lim_{a \to -\infty} \int_{a}^{b} f(x)dx \quad \text{称为} \quad f(x) \text{在}[a, +\infty) \text{和}(-\infty, b] \text{上的广义积分}.$$

$$\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(x)dx = \lim_{a \to -\infty} \int_{a}^{0} f(x)dx + \lim_{b \to +\infty} \int_{0}^{b} f(x)dx = \lim_{\substack{a \to -\infty \\ b \to +\infty}} \int_{a}^{b} f(x)dx \quad \text{若极限存在,称其收敛; 反之,则发散}.$$

$$\int_{a}^{+\infty} \frac{1}{x^{p}} dx \quad (a > 0) \quad \exists p > 1 \text{时,收敛; } \exists p \leq 1 \text{时,发散}. \quad (结合牛-莱公式,求出原函数极限差来判断).$$

★ 比较判别法

若
$$0 \le f(x) \le Kg(x)$$
,  $K > 0$ ,  $A = \int_a^{+\infty} f(x)dx$ ,  $B = \int_a^{+\infty} g(x)dx$ , 则:  $B$ 收敛  $\Rightarrow A$ 收敛,  $A$ 发散  $\Rightarrow B$ 发散. 若 $f(x)$ ,  $g(x) \ge 0$ ,  $\lim_{x \to +\infty} \frac{f(x)}{g(x)} = l$ ,  $A = \int_a^{+\infty} f(x)dx$ ,  $B = \int_a^{+\infty} g(x)dx$ , 则:

当 $0 < l < +\infty$ 时,A 与 B 具有相同敛散性;当l = 0时,B 收敛  $\Rightarrow A$  收敛;当 $l = +\infty$ 时,B 发散  $\Rightarrow A$  发散.

(2) 无界函数的广义积分

$$f(x)$$
在 $x_0$ 任意去心邻域无界  $\Rightarrow$  称 $x_0$ 为奇点. 若  $\lim_{x \to a+} f(x) = \infty$  或  $\lim_{x \to b-} f(x) = \infty$  则称  $\int_a^b f(x) dx = \lim_{\eta \to +0} \int_{a+\eta}^b f(x) dx$  或  $\lim_{\eta \to +0} \int_a^{b-\eta} f(x) dx$  分别为 $f(x)$ 在 $(a,b]$ 和 $[a,b)$ 上的广义积分. 
$$\int_0^a \frac{1}{x^p} dx \ (a > 0) \ \exists p < 1$$
时,收敛;  $\exists p \geq 1$ 时,发散. (结合牛-莱公式,求出原函数极限差来判断)

### 五. 常微分方程

1. 一阶可分离变量的微分方程: 
$$\frac{dy}{dx} = f(x)g(y)$$
, 其中  $f(x)$ ,  $g(y)$ 连续.

$$\frac{\mathrm{d}y}{\mathrm{d}x} = f(x)g(y) \Rightarrow \frac{\mathrm{d}y}{g(y)} = f(x)\mathrm{d}x \Rightarrow \int \frac{\mathrm{d}y}{g(y)} = \int f(x)\mathrm{d}x \Rightarrow G(y) = F(x) + C.$$

(其中 
$$g(y)\neq 0$$
,  $G'(y)=\frac{1}{g(y)}$ ,  $F'(x)=f(x)$ ,  $C$  为任意常数)

2. 一阶线性微分方程: 
$$\frac{dy}{dx} + p(x)y = q(x)$$
, 其中  $p(x)$ ,  $q(x)$ 连续.

(1) 对于 
$$\frac{\mathrm{d}y}{\mathrm{d}x}$$
+  $p(x)y=0$ ,分离变量得:  $\frac{\mathrm{d}y}{y}=-p(x)\mathrm{d}x$ ,  $y=Ce^{-\int p(x)\mathrm{d}x}$  (  $C$  为任意常数).

(2) 对于 
$$\frac{\mathrm{d}y}{\mathrm{d}x} + p(x)y = q(x)$$
,  $y = C(x)e^{-\int p(x)\mathrm{d}x}$  得  $y = e^{-\int p(x)\mathrm{d}x} [\int q(x)e^{\int p(x)\mathrm{d}x}\mathrm{d}x + C]$ .

3. 可经变量代换化为已知类型的几类一阶微分方程

(1) 齐次方程: 
$$\frac{dy}{dx} = f(x, y)$$
, 其中  $f(tx, ty) = f(x, y)$ ,  $\forall t \neq 0$ .

①将原方程化为 
$$\frac{\mathrm{d}y}{\mathrm{d}x} = \varphi(\frac{y}{x}),$$

②令
$$u = \frac{y}{x}$$
得 $y = ux$ , 从而 $\frac{dy}{dx} = u + x \frac{du}{dx}$ ,代入原方程并整理得 $x \frac{du}{dx} = \varphi(u) - u$ ,

③分离变量,得 
$$\frac{\mathrm{d}u}{\varphi(u)-u} = \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{x}$$
, ④两边积分,

⑤以
$$\frac{y}{x}$$
代替  $u$ .

(2) 伯努里方程: 
$$\frac{dy}{dx} + p(x)y = q(x)y^{\alpha}$$
, 其中  $\alpha \neq 0, 1$ .

①两边同除以 
$$y^{\alpha}$$
 得  $y^{-\alpha} \frac{dy}{dx} + p(x)y^{1-\alpha} = q(x)$ ,

②令 
$$z=y^{1-\alpha}$$
,则  $\frac{\mathrm{d}z}{\mathrm{d}x}=(1-\alpha)y^{-\alpha}\frac{\mathrm{d}y}{\mathrm{d}x}$ ,原方程化为  $\frac{\mathrm{d}z}{\mathrm{d}x}+(1-\alpha)p(x)z=(1-\alpha)q(x)$ ,

### 4. 可降阶的高阶微分方程

(1) 
$$y^{(n)} = f(x)$$
 型

(2) 不显含未知函数 
$$y$$
 的方程:  $y'' = f(x, y')$ .

令 
$$y'=z$$
, 则  $\frac{\mathrm{d}z}{\mathrm{d}x}=f(x,z)$ . 若解之得  $z=\varphi(x,C_1)$ , 则  $y=\int \varphi(x,C_1)\mathrm{d}x+C_2$ .

(3) 不显含自变量 x 的方程: y'' = f(y, y').

改取 
$$y$$
 为自变量, 令  $z=y'=z(y)$ , 则  $y''=\frac{\mathrm{d}z}{\mathrm{d}x}=\frac{\mathrm{d}z}{\mathrm{d}y}\cdot\frac{\mathrm{d}y}{\mathrm{d}x}=z\cdot\frac{\mathrm{d}z}{\mathrm{d}y}$ .

于是原方程化为  $z\frac{dz}{dy} = f(y,z)$ . 这是关于 z(y)的一阶微分方程, 若解之得:

$$z = \varphi(y, C_1), \quad \bigoplus \frac{\mathbf{d}y}{\mathbf{d}x} = \varphi(y, C_1), \quad \coprod x = \int \frac{\mathbf{d}y}{\varphi(y, C_1)} + C_2.$$

5. 设  $a_1(x), a_2(x) f(x) \in C_I$ , 则 $\forall x \in I$  及任给的初始条件  $y(x_0) = y_0, y'(x_0) = y_1$ , 初值问题

$$\begin{cases} y'' + a_1(x)y' + a_2(x)y = f(x), \\ y(x_0) = y_0, y'(x_0) = y_1, \end{cases}$$

存在定义于区间 I 上的唯一解 y = y(x).

- 6. 设  $y_1(x)$ ,  $y_2(x)$  是线性齐次方程  $y'' + a_1(x)y' + a_2(x)$  y = 0 的两个解, $W(x) = \begin{vmatrix} y_1(x) & y_2(x) \\ y_1'(x) & y_2'(x) \end{vmatrix}$ ,则
  - (1)  $y_1(x)$ ,  $y_2(x)$ 在区间 I 上线性相关  $\Leftrightarrow \exists x_0 \in I$  使它们的 Wronski 行列式  $W(x_0) = 0$ .
  - (2)  $y_1(x)$ ,  $y_2(x)$ 在区间 I 上线性无关 $\Leftrightarrow \forall x \in I$ , 它们的 Wronski 行列式  $W(x) \neq 0$ .
- 7. 线性齐次方程  $y'' + a_1(x)y' + a_2(x)y = 0$  必存在两个线性无关的解.
- 8. 设  $y_1(x)$ ,  $y_2(x)$  是线性齐次方程  $y'' + a_1(x)y' + a_2(x)y = 0$  的两个线性无关的解,则该线性齐次方程的解集 S 是  $y_1(x)$ ,  $y_2(x)$ 生成的一个二维线性空间

$$\{\overline{y} = c_1 y_1 + c_2 y_2 \mid c_1, c_2$$
为任意常数 $\}$ .

- 9. 设 y\*(x)是二阶线性非齐次方程  $y"+a_1(x)y'+a_2(x)$  y=f(x) ① 的一个特解,  $y_1(x)$ ,  $y_2(x)$ 是对应的齐次方程  $y"+a_1(x)y'+a_2(x)$  y=0 ② 的两个线性无关的解,则  $y=c_1y_1(x)+c_2y_2(x)+y*(x)$ 为非齐次方程①的通解.
- 10. 设  $y_i^*(x)$  是方程  $y'' + a_1(x)y' + a_2(x)$   $y = f_i(x)$  (i = 1, 2, ..., n)的特解,则  $y_1^*(x) + \cdots + y_n^*(x)$  是方程  $y'' + a_1(x)y' + a_2(x)$   $y = f_1(x) + \cdots + f_n(x)$ 的特解.
- 11. 二阶线性常系数齐次方程的解法
  - (1) 特征方程  $ar^2+br+c=0$  有两个相异实根  $r_1, r_2$ , 则通解  $y=c_1e^{r_1x}+c_2e^{r_2x}$ .
  - (2) 特征方程有两个相等实根  $r_1 = r_2 = r$ , 则通解  $y = (c_1 + c_2 x)e^{rx}$ .
  - (3) 特征方程有一对共轭复根  $r = \alpha \pm i\beta$ , 则通解  $y = e^{\alpha x} (c_1 \cos \beta x + c_2 \sin \beta x)$ .
- 12. 二阶线性常系数非齐次方程的解法
  - (1) 待定系数法求 ay''+by'+cy = f(x) ( $a\neq 0, b, c$  为常数)的特解.

若 $\alpha$ 不是  $ar^2+br+c=0$  的根,则令  $y^*=(b_0x^n+b_1x^{n-1}+...+b_{n-1}x+b_n)e^{\alpha x}$ . 若 $\alpha$ 是  $ar^2+br+c=0$  的单根,则令  $y^*=x(b_0x^n+b_1x^{n-1}+...+b_{n-1}x+b_n)e^{\alpha x}$ . 若 $\alpha$ 是  $ar^2+br+c=0$  的重根,则令  $y^*=x^2(b_0x^n+b_1x^{n-1}+...+b_{n-1}x+b_n)e^{\alpha x}$  再代入原方程,通过比较系数确定  $b_0,b_1,...,b_n$ .

②  $f(x) = P_n(x)e^{\alpha x}\cos\beta x$  或  $f(x) = P_n(x)e^{\alpha x}\sin\beta x$ . 先求  $ay''+by'+cy = P_n(x)e^{\alpha x}[\cos\beta x + i\sin\beta x] = P_n(x)e^{(\alpha+i\beta)x}$ 的特解  $Y^*$ .

则原方程的特解互取为 
$$y^* = \begin{cases} \operatorname{Re}Y^*, & f(x) = P_n(x)e^{\alpha x}\cos\beta x \\ \operatorname{Im}Y^*, & f(x) = P_n(x)e^{\alpha x}\sin\beta x \end{cases}$$

- (2) 常数变易法
- 13. n 阶 Euler 方程:  $a_0 x^n y^{(n)} + a_1 x^{n-1} y^{(n-1)} + ... + a_{n-1} x y' + a_n y = f(x)$  (其中  $a_0, a_1, ..., a_n$  为常数).
- 14. 二阶 Euler 方程的解法.

$$\Rightarrow x = e^t, \quad \text{则 } ax^2y'' + bxy' + cy = f(x)$$
化为  $a\frac{d^2y}{dt^2} + (b-a)\frac{dy}{dt} + cy = f(e^t).$ 

这是一个线性常系数微分方程, 求出其通解后将 t 换为 lnx 即得原方程的解.